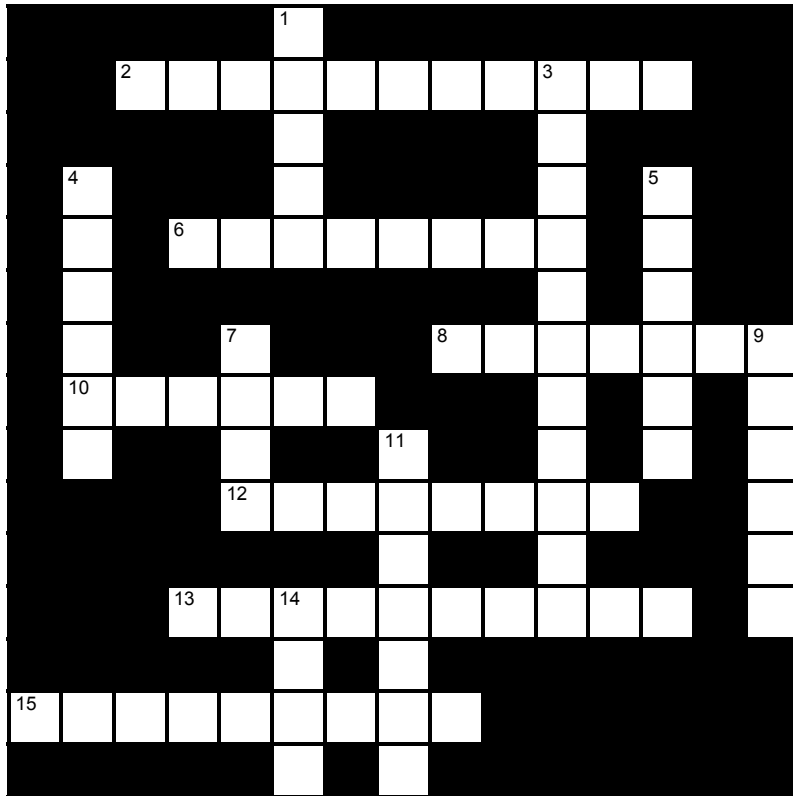


Independent- and Correlated-Groups t Tests



Across

- 2** An assumption of the independent-groups t test is _____ of variance. (11)
- 6** The t test is used instead of the z test because the value of the _____ of a population almost never known. (8)
- 8** A more complex version of the t test formula is used when the group sizes are _____. (7)
- 10** A frequently used effect size measure for t tests is the _____- d . (6)

- 12** The higher the sample size, the _____ the confidence interval. (8)
- 13** In a single sample case we are dealing with raw scores, whereas in the _____-groups experiment, we are analyzing difference scores. (10)
- 15** The difference between the means of group 1 and group 2 are found in the _____ of an independent-groups t test. (9)

Down

- 1** High sample variability decreases _____. (5)
- 3** For the _____ groups design, the samples (groups) are separate; there is no basis for pairing scores. (11)
- 4** If the obtained value of t is greater than the critical value of t , we _____ the null hypothesis. (6)
- 5** A test which is relatively insensitive to violations of its assumptions is said to be _____. (6)
- 7** A bar over the symbol for a variable indicates that the _____ of the variable is being used. (4)
- 9** The _____ the observed value of t , the more likely the null hypothesis will be rejected. (6)
- 11** The t distribution varies uniquely with degrees of _____. (7)
- 14** When we compute the confidence interval, we can both come to a conclusion with regard to the null hypothesis and also give an estimate of the size of the _____ effect. (4)